

A NEW SPECIES OF BRACHYS FROM ARIZONA
(COLEOPTERA: BUPRESTIDAE).

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In rearranging the leaf-mining Buprestidae in the United States National Museum Collection, the following new species was found.

Brachys barberi, new species.

Male.—Broadly ovate, two times as long as wide, broadly rounded in front, and slightly more acuminate posteriorly, moderately shining and sparsely pubescent, the pubescence forming three more or less distinct fasciae on the elytra; head and pronotum piceous, with a strong aeneo-cupreous tinge; elytra piceous, with a strong bluish or purplish tinge, and becoming feebly aeneous at base and along the suture; beneath piceous, with a rather strong aeneous reflection.

Head feebly convex, transversely flattened behind the epistoma, and without distinct gibbosities on the vertex, broadly and rather deeply longitudinally grooved from occiput to near the epistoma, the groove becoming more shallow on the occiput; surface finely and irregularly punctate, the punctures rather densely placed near the epistoma but becoming more obsolete and widely separated posteriorly, rather densely clothed with long recumbent reddish-yellow hairs, and the intervals nearly smooth; epistoma rather wide between the antennal cavities, flat, and not transversely carinate in front. Pronotum moderately convex, two and one-half times as wide as long at middle, distinctly narrower in front than behind, and widest at the base; sides feebly sinuate and obliquely attenuate from base to anterior angles (when viewed laterally the margin is abruptly arcuate near the posterior angles for the reception of the anterior legs); anterior margin transversely truncate; base transversely truncate to middle of each elytron, where it is distinctly arcuately emarginate, then turning obliquely backward to the scutellum, in front of which it is feebly arcuately emarginate; posterior angles nearly rectangular; surface broadly depressed at the sides, the depression extending obliquely from the anterior angles to the base at middle of elytron, then transversely along base, causing the antero-median part of the disk to be regularly convex, there is also a small oblong gibbosity on each side in the depressed area near the posterior angles, the surface with feebly impressed ocellate punctures, sparsely placed on the disk, but becoming denser in the depressed areas, sparsely clothed with long recumbent reddish-yellow hairs, and the intervals obsoletely granulose. Scutellum triangular, with the anterior margin feebly arcuately rounded and the surface obsoletely granulose. Elytra as wide as pronotum at base; humeral angles obtusely angulated; sides nearly parallel to middle (strongly sinuate at basal fourth), then arcuately attenuate to the tips, which are conjointly broadly rounded, with the lateral margin entire; humeri prominent. Each elytron with a broad, deep depression at the base, and a narrow one between the humerus and lateral margin, and with a distinct lateral carina, which is sinuate and strongly elevated, extending from the humeral angle to near the apex, there is also a more or less distinct carina between the lateral carina and the suture,

situated closer to the former, but not extending to the base nor apex, with three or four fine lines of fulvous hairs extending from base to near apex, and with three more or less distinct fasciae arranged as follows: An irregular, rather obsolete one composed of short cinereous hairs, extending from the scutellum obliquely backward to the lateral margin behind the humerus; a narrow zigzag one near the middle, very irregular in shape, and bent backward along the suture; and a broad one covering the apical fifth, composed of cinereous hairs bordered posteriorly with fulvous hairs and enclosing a round glabrous spot; the surface finely and irregularly punctate, the punctures becoming more distinct toward the base, and the intervals smooth and shining. Abdomen beneath sparsely ocellate-punctate, the punctures large, shallow, open posteriorly, and from the center of each puncture arises a short recumbent cinereous or fulvous hair; intervals finely granulose; last segment broadly rounded at apex, with the margin entire, and the apical groove following the outline of the posterior margin.

Female.—Differs from the male in having the head more transversely flattened behind the epistoma, not quite as densely punctured, more sparsely pubescent, and the median groove more deeply impressed; last abdominal segment broadly rounded at apex, the margin armed with a series of regularly placed narrow, parallel teeth, the apical groove subtruncate, strongly sinuate, and the area in front of the apical groove broadly arcuately emarginate, without a series of long hairs.

Length, 4.7 mm.; width, 2.4 mm.

Type locality.—Williams, Arizona.

Other localities.—Las Vegas Hot Springs, New Mexico.

Type, allotype and paratypes.—Cat. No. 26778, U. S. N. M.

Described from a series of seven specimens, two males and five females, six of which were collected at the type locality during May, June and July, by Messrs. Barber and Schwarz, and the other specimen taken at Las Vegas Hot Springs, New Mexico, August 3, by the same collectors.

The species is closely allied to *Brachys ovatus* Weber, with which it may be confused in collections, but it can be separated from that species by the head and pronotum being more aeneo-cupreous, and the pubescence on the elytra more abundant. In rubbed specimens the males may be difficult to separate, but the females can be easily separated on the structure of the last abdominal segment. In *ovatus* the apex is subtruncate and the apical half of the segment deeply concave, with a row of long densely placed pale yellow hairs along the edge of the concavity, while in *barberi* the last abdominal segment is broadly rounded at apex, with a strongly sinuate apical groove, and the area in front of the groove broadly arcuately emarginate, and without the row of densely placed long hairs.